principles now accepted by the leading law schools of the country as sound. The collection is composed of both English and American cases, about one-third of them being English. Most of them are reprinted in full without explanatory notes, and without the attempts at abridgment which so often impair the usefulness of the case book as an implement in teaching law by the case system. When portions of cases are omitted, the fact has been noted. There are numerous foot-notes collating the authorities and dealing with topics of minor importance not covered by the selected cases.

The avowed purpose of the work is to present the law as it is : to trace its growth and to indicate its future development. It is gratifying to note, however, that there is no attempt to make the collection purely illustrative. Many of the cases selected do not represent the law and thus ample material is afforded for developing the student's power of analysis and discrimination. The day has passed when it was necessary to advance any arguments to justify the use of cases of this character in any scholarly plan of legal education. As a whole the work is a worthy one, and we have no hesitancy in commending the author for it. Faults there are, none of them, however, of sufficient weight, in our opinion, to counterbalance the general merit of the work as planned. Perhaps the most serious criticism to be passed upon it is the infrequency, though not the absence, of the very early English cases which serve as points of departure in the development of legal principles. A more generous use also might well have been made of selection from such classics as Coke, East, Hale and Hawkins. They breathe the atmosphere which enveloped the beginnings of our criminal jurisprudence and at this day serve as authoritative expositions of the law at a time when the methods of reporting were clumsy and inadequate. Nor can we subscribe to the author's method of classification which seems to us by its very excessiveness to defeat, to some extent, the purpose of the work. Why, for example, arrange the cases relating to the criminal act in seven distinct classes and thus deprive the student of the valuable training which he would acquire in making his own classification with the aid and under the guidance of the instructor

It may be doubted whether the author's plan of dealing with consent and condonation before taking up the subject of criminal intent and the criminal act is advantageous. Indeed, the effect of consent in the majority of cases cannot be determined without a thorough understanding of those essential elements in the crime.

The use of Pennsylvania cases which outnumber those of any other State in the ratio of three to one gives to the work a local color which will to some extent detract from its usefulness in the law schools of other States. The part now published deals only with the general principles of substantive Criminal law. Part II. which is in course of preparation will treat of specific crimes only. The complete work will therefore not include cases on procedure, extradition or the general subject of jurisdiction.

THE ELEMENTS OF THE LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. By John W. Daniel and Charles A. Douglass. New York : Baker, Voorhis & Company. 1903. pp. xxxiv, 418.

While this book is, in the main, an abridgment of Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, it contains some paragraphs which are not founded on the text of the larger work, and its arrangement of topics is entirely new. Its editors lay stress upon the fact that it "contains no notes except the bare citation of cases." They have adopted this policy, they declare, because "the experience, both of teacher and pupil, amply establishes the fact that comments and statements in the notes especially when in conflict with, or in modification of, the law as announced in the text, are well-springs of confusion, doubt and difficulty to the student." This would indicate that the book should have been entitled "Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Made Easy for Beginners."

We had hoped to find Lord Mansfield distinguished from Sir James Mansfield in this volume; but are disappointed. Evidently, Mr. Douglass labors under Mr. Daniel's delusion that the two are one, and that in some mysterious way, the shade of the illustrious Chief Justice of the King's Bench became the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. In the next edition we trust to find the word "Lord" in § 152 superseded by "Sir James."

The Negotiable Instruments Law of New York is printed in an Appendix, with notes indicating the numbering of the various sections in other States. Notwithstanding this presentation of the statute, we do not find any reference to its provisions in the text. Many topics, including especially that of "holder for value," and of "irregular indorser," would have been presented much more satisfactorily, had the rules of the statute respecting them been set forth in connection with the conflicting decisions, which those rules were intended to supplant.

While we have not hesitated to criticize the shortcomings of this volume, we ought not to close our comments without stating that we consider it one of the best elementary treatises on negotiable instruments which have been published.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF JUDGMENTS.—By Henry Campbell Black. Second Edition. Two Volumes. St. Paul: West Publishing Company. 1902. pp. ccii, 1592.

The author who prepares a text-book for the use of practising lawyers must necessarily have in mind the facts that these busy men presumably have already had their systematic training in law, and are not likely to make an exhaustive and careful study of any such work; and that, to be of use to them, there must be such a minute subdivision of topics that they may be able to find quickly a reliable statement of what the law is on the particular question which they have under consideration, and a citation of good authorities upholding the statement.

The recognition of these facts results, in many cases, in the production of a book which shows little effort to treat the subject logically, and whose bulk often arises from much needless repetition, and the failure on the part of the author to properly condense and digest the material he has gathered together.

It is seldom, therefore, that a modern legal text-book can, at the same time, be recommended both to students and practitioners, and